

136 great schools of salmon, which come up the river to spawn. Most numerous are two types of salmon--the Keta salmon (*Oncorhynchus Keta* Walb.) and the humpback salmon called the gorbusha by the Russians. The Sea of Okhotsk has in addition herring, cod, tuna fish, and mackerel. The coastal area of Kamchatka have the richest supply of crabs in the world. On the eastern side of the peninsula it is principally Pacific types of salmon that are caught: the red salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka* Walb.), the silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch* Walb.), and the king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* Walb.). Originally the Bering Sea was extraordinarily rich in sea animals, especially whales and seals, but these have been heavily decimated by man.

/101/ THE POPULATION

Prehistory and Colonization

171 Various discoveries of New Stone Age implements prove that
172 the Amur and Ussuri regions were already occupied by man at the turning point between Diluvium and Alluvium /the Diluvial and Alluvial Ages?/. Among the tools found are simple hatchets, chisels, spearheads, scrapers, and knives, hammered out of stone; but also known are polished tools such as those of the Neolithic Age in north Germany. Additional findings of an advanced, more recent Stone Age show string and ribbon pottery, similar to that of Europe's culture at the same time. (181)

181. A. Schultz, *Das Ussuri-Land /The Ussuri Region/* (Königsberg, Prussia, 1932).

175 We derive our first historical information on these same regions from the old Chinese history books, which go back to 2500 B.C. According to these sources, in the land of the Amur and Ussuri there lived the Sushe in the east, the Huel (also called Huelmai) in the middle of Manchuria, and the Tonghu /Dunghu/ in the west. All three peoples, who were subdivided into numerous smaller tribes, are mentioned in the same areas even as late as the second century B.C. According to present-day research, the Sushe and the Huel are to be interpreted as Tungus, while the Tonghu /Dunghu/ are regarded as pre-Mongols. Discoveries of Stone Age culture of the latter people extend over all of eastern Mongolia. The Sushe and Huel lived predominantly in forested areas, while the Tonghu preferred the open plains. Thus, even

175 divides the Russians on the left side of the river from the Tungus and the Chinese on the other side. The Chinese had immigrated there later in large numbers.

172 In Transbaykal traces have been found which prove that man already occupied this country in the Paleolithic Age. Nevertheless these traces are very obscure and are still not interpreted. Much clearer information is given by the Neolithic findings of the life and economy of man there. At that time the land was occupied by sedentary fishermen and hunters, who in the south also did a slight amount of cattle raising. Their settlements lay primarily on rivers and lakes. For food they also collected edible plants, roots, mushrooms, berries, and "cedar nuts" (fruit of the Siberian stone pine). They already knew how to make clothes from hemp nettle fabrics.

175 The first historical information, according to Chinese sources, attests that in the third and second centuries B. C. this land was occupied by the Huns, who are described as semi-nomadic, and who pursued hunting and agriculture in addition to cattle raising. They were known through the trade which they conducted with the Chinese. Around 100 B. C. the land came under Chinese rule, though the borders are still very unclear. Other foreign rulers from the south replaced the Chinese, and so the land remained until about 900 A. D. with /103/ various peoples coming and going. Among these the Uigur are mentioned in particular. In the epoch of Chinggis /Genghis/ Khan, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there lived here the Merkit, the Kereit, and Oirat, /Oirat/, among others, who are designated collectively as "forest peoples." They became involved in battles with the peoples of Chinggis /Genghis/ Khan, were defeated, and had to submit to his rule; this, however, was scarcely noticeable, since no consideration was given these rough wooded areas lying on the edge of this immense empire. At this time the Buryat tribes were formed from the various peoples, part of whom were seeking protection, and from the indigenous population. Giving way to the pressure from the southern steppes, a part of these Buryat tribes withdrew to the western side of Lake Baykal. In so doing they pressed the Turkish Yakut and the Tungus peoples to the north. The Yakut withdrew to the region of the middle and lower Lena, a region composed in part of steppes, and pushed their residence up to as far as the Paleoasiatics residing in the north. Thus the Yakut pushed forward a broad wedge into the Tungus area of expansion.

In the fourteenth century the residence of the Buryat extended